FIFTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

City of Worcester,

Year, 1927.

WORCESTER:
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The Fifty-fourth Report of the Medical Officer of Health, being that for the Year 1927.

To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the City and County of Worcester.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1927, being the Thirty-seventh Annual Report I have made to the Council.

The population of the City in the middle of 1927 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 50,890. The annual increase since the census of 1921 being about 300.

The health of the Citizens during the year was good, excepting the results of an epidemic of Influenza which occurred during the first three months of the year, and 14 deaths were assigned to this cause. Pneumonia was also very prevalent during that period and caused 25 deaths.

The Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was only 14.9 This is the lowest rate recorded and below the rates of the War years. The average rate for the ten preceding years was 18.1.

The Death-rate was 12.8 per 1000 of the population : the average Death-rate of the 10 preceding years was 13.1.

The infant Death-rate was 60 per 1000 births. The average rate of the 10 preceding years was 60.5.

The average infant Death-rate for the first five years of this Century was 145 ; that for the last five years (1922-7) was 58.4. As each year a number of young women become mothers they have to be educated in the care of the baby born to them. This the Health Visitors endeavour to do in the homes and at the clinics, and the work goes on year by year.

The lack of housing accommodation is still a great handicap on the efforts made to prevent disease and to improve the health of the Citizens. Overcrowding in a house impairs the health of the occupants, and if they fall ill decreases the chance of recovery. There were at the end of 1927 more than 600 names of persons making application for Council Houses, and the Sanitary Inspector had 99 cases of gross overcrowding on his register.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, gives a record of much good work during the year. He keeps vigilant watch on the quality of the food supply, and especially on the meat sold in the City. The City Slaughter Houses are being increasingly used for the killing of animals. This is desirable, as every part of every animal killed is carefully inspected before removal for sale.

The two Assistant Inspectors and the other Members of the Staff of the Health Department all work together loyally in the performance of their various duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MABYN READ.

June 6th, 1928.

General Statistics, 1927.

Area in Acres			3,662
Population estimated			50,890
Number of structurally separate Dwellings (1921)			11,984
Rateable Value			£289,090
Sum represented by 1d. Rate			£1,120
		Worcester.	*105 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population		14.9	17.1
Annual Death-rate	ditto ...	12.8	12.2
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	ditto ...	1.06	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	ditto ...	0.72	—
The Typhoid Fevers	ditto ...	0.019	.01
Measles	ditto ...	0.019	.12
Scarlet Fever	ditto ...	—	.01
Diphtheria	ditto ...	0.019	.08
Whooping Cough	ditto ...	0.019	.10
Influenza	ditto ...	0.35	.49
Infant Death-rate per 1,000 Births		60.0	71
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Death-rate per 1,000 Births (under 2 years)		9.2	8.3

*Taken from the Registrar General's Report.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City in the middle of 1927 as 50,890.

The Birth-rate was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is the lowest rate recorded.

The Births numbered 761, 381 boys and 379 girls. Of these 37 were illegitimate.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales was 16.7, and that for the 107 County Boroughs and great Towns was 17.1.

The Death-rate (crude) was 12.8 per 1,000. In only three of the preceding 10 years has a lower Death-rate been recorded. (See Table I.)

The corrected Death-rate was 11.3 per 1,000. This figure is found by multiplying the crude Death-rate by the standardising factor .885 given by the Registrar General.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 12.3, and that for the great Towns was 12.3.

The Infant Death-rate per 1,000 Births registered during the year was 60. In three years only during the preceding ten years has a lower rate been recorded. (Table I.)

The rate for England and Wales was 69 and that for the great Towns was 71.

Table II. gives the causes of death of the 46 infants who died before reaching the age of one year. It will be seen that 14 died during the first week, 9 from premature birth and 3 from congenital malformations. After the first month pneumonia was the cause of death of 11 infants out of the 31 dying in that period.

THE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION remains the same. At the General Infirmary there are 132 beds for Surgical and Medical patients. At the Guardians' Institution at Tallow Hill there are 160 beds for the sick and infirm and 4 lying-in beds. The Ophthalmic Hospital has 9 beds and the Maternity Home connected with the City and County Nursing Institution has 4 beds.

There is a Nursing Home at Southbank, Bath Road, containing 17 beds. This Institution is well equipped in all ways and a great boon to the neighbourhood.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The Reports from the Bacteriologist of the weekly samples taken from the Pure Water tank at the Waterworks have been good, with the exception of the samples taken between January 29th and February 8th. At the beginning of that period the River Severn was in flood and there was heavy local rains, causing the Barbourne Brook to overflow. The micro-organisms on a three days' count were excessive for a week, but the B. Coli never exceeded .2 in 100 c.c. of the water.

The City Council has recently (April 3rd, 1928) decided to instal a plant for chlorination of the water when the condition of the River is unwholesome. This process has been in working in many places with great success.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Ralph Taylor) has furnished the following information of work done during the year:—

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—For the abatement of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts and the remedying of contravention of the bye-laws which come under the duties of the Inspector, 936 Notices have been served. Of this number 285 were served by order of the Health Committee. The remainder were preliminary Notices respecting defects and other matters which it was not found necessary to report to the Health Committee.

In 11 instances, I had to ask the authority to institute legal proceedings.

REFUSE TIPS.—The principal Refuse Tips of the City are situated at Gregory's Mill, Henwick and Diglis. and during the year various complaints have been received of the nuisance from smells from the depositing of the refuse. In the hot weather frequent inspections of the tips are made, and during the year it was found necessary to request the Streets Department to take more care by covering the refuse at the Diglis Tip with earth.

In consequence of the greater care which has been taken in not allowing certain bakehouse refuse to be deposited at the tip, it is pleasing to report that there has been no repetition of the plague of crickets as in the previous year.

Summary of Work done during 1927.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) issued ...	651
,, ,, (Statutory) ,, ...	285
,, ,, Complaints received and investigated ...	380
,, ,, Letters sent with regard to Notices, etc. ...	885
,, ,, Notices sent to Schools re Infectious Diseases	121
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	434
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, &c. repaired ...	397
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	248
Damp walls cured	47
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	79
,, ,, floors and yards repaved and repaired ...	46
Glazed stonework sinks fixed	26
Sink waste and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	17
Drains opened and cleansed	48
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed	50
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	35
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	98
,, ,, flushing tanks repaired	65
,, ,, provided with new basins and traps ...	43
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	12
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	70
,, ,, improper keeping of animals	12
Accumulation of manure removed	7
Sanitary Dustbins provided	57
Miscellaneous	355
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector	17
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies	14
Rooms disinfected, after infectious disease	194
Samples of food and drugs collected for City Analyst ...	199

INSPECTIONS.—This table shows the number of Inspections carried out during the year in the following cases :—

Housing Inspections	321
Public Health Inspections	1172
Re-Inspections	1856
Infectious Disease, Visits to Houses ...	203
Common Lodging House	418
Houses Let in Lodgings	250
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	156
Offensive Trades	166
Workshops	143
Bakehouses	129
Slaughterhouses	2359
Canal Boats	30
Dust-bins Inspections	82
Food Shops and Markets	620
Places where Animals kept	40
Water Samples taken	11
Drains smoke-tested	51
Outworkers	34

OVERCROWDING.—Seriously overcrowded cases have come, to the knowledge of this Department during the year either in the course of our inspections or from information received. Many of these cases were referred by letter to the Housing Committee, with the result that during the year 65 of these families were allotted and now occupy Council Houses on the various sites.

We still have 99 cases of overcrowding on our Register. Nearly all these families are in poor circumstances and can ill afford the rent of Council Houses. Efforts are being made in the City to acquire various slum property and to convert same into houses in all respects reasonably fit for people to live

in. If this can be satisfactorily accomplished, it will help to remedy the overcrowding difficulty which now exists.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926. A Scheme for carrying out the provisions of this Act has been formulated by the City Council.

Briefly, the object of the Act is the improvement of existing houses, or the conversion of buildings into houses by securing from the Local Authority a Grant or Loan towards the expense thereof. The Act does not apply to a house which would be worth more than £400 after the improvements had been completed, nor must the improvements cost less than £50. The maximum Grant is two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work, and is limited to £100 per house.

The Act so far has more or less been a "dead letter" in the City, the reason I think being that the permissible increase of rent is only 3 per cent. on the Owner's outlay, whereas under the Rent Act it is possible to charge 8 per cent. on Structural Repairs. Endeavours have been made to make the Act widely known by supplying printed leaflets and particulars to Owners of small property.

Only two applications have been received for assistance under this Act: one was under the estimated amount of £50. The other case is pending as there is a possibility of making a street improvement on the site of the house.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are 50 Trades defined as, offensive by the Ministry of Health Order of January, 1913 and Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, carried on in the City, viz.:—

34 Fish-friers.
5 Tripe-boilers.
3 Fellmongers

5 Rag and Bone Dealers.
2 Hide, Skin and Fat Dealers.
1 Gut Scraper.

10 applications for the establishment of the trade of Fish-friers were received during the year, and after consideration by the Health Committee, 7 applications were refused and consent was given to three.

One Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man subject to stringent conditions.

The premises are periodically visited; no complaints have been received as to any nuisance, and on the whole the businesses have been fairly well conducted.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 8 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, providing accommodation for 203 lodgers. Three of these are old Registered houses, and the other five Keepers are registered for a period of one year only, under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. One Common Lodging House has been closed during the year. One application was received to register premises in Lowesmoor as a Common Lodging House, but registration was refused.

Inspections are made of every house at least once a fortnight, and periodical night visits are paid to ensure that the rooms are not overcrowded and that decent conditions exist.

The Keepers do their best to see that the houses are kept clean and well conducted.

The premises were limewashed throughout during the months of April and October.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.—During the year, 5 new Workshops have been added to the Register, and 34 have been struck off (31 having given up and 3 converted into Factories).

At the end of 1927 there were 166 names on the Register, and the inspection to the premises number 143—12 to Factories, 116 to Workshops, and 15 to Workplaces.

The attention of the persons responsible has been called to the following defects, viz. :—

Workshop requiring limewashing	2
Accumulation of refuse	1
Factories with defective sanitary accommodation ...	2
Factories with insufficient sanitary accommodation	1
Factories without separate sanitary accommodation for persons of each sex	2

Seven Notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and were immediately dealt with.

BAKEHOUSES.—There were 41 Retail Bakehouses and 10 Factory Bakehouses in the City at the close of the year.

The structural condition of the Bakehouses varies considerably. A good many are of modern construction, while others have been erected for many years and are situated in confined places, the lighting, ventilation and accommodation leaving much to be desired.

The occupiers of three Bakehouses were served with notices to comply with their Statutory obligation as regards limewashing.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In-spections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Pro-secutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	12	5	—
Workshops (Including Bakehouses and Workshop Laundries)	116	4	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	15	—	—
Total	143	9	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation: insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation: unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation: not separate for sexes ...	2	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	7	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

NATURE OF WORK.	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions.
	(1)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	2	2	—
Cleaning and washing ...			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings ...			
Furniture and upholstery ...			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and Brass articles... ...			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart Gear			
Locks, latches and keys ...			
Umbrellas, &c.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets ...			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ...			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.			
Textile weaving			
Total	2	2	—

MEAT REGULATIONS.—Frequent and numerous visits have been paid to all the slaughterhouses, provision shops, butchers' shops, and to the retail stalls in the Meat Market, to see that the requirements of these Regulations are carried out.

In one or two instances it has been necessary to caution the vendors for some omission to comply with the Regulations, but as a general rule the provisions of the Regulations have been carried out.

No tripe dressing is done by the butchers themselves, the tripes being disposed of to the various tripe dressers in the City.

With regard to the transport and handling of meat, it has been found necessary to draw attention to the unsatisfactory methods adopted for covering the meat during transit; but in each case a request for improved methods has been readily acceded to and it has not been necessary to take further action.

All the butchers in this City have recognised days and hours for slaughtering, and, except in the case of emergency slaughter, there has been no alteration or amendment to the original notices sent in by the various butchers.

There has been a fair amount of pig killing by private persons, but this is in some way due to the low prices which they were able to obtain by sending their live pigs to the market; but in every instance the requisite notice was given previous to slaughter. During the year 141 notices were received, and in every case the premises were visited and the carcases inspected.

As a general rule the butchers' shops in this City are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition, and there is a marked improvement in the general conduct of the trade.

With a few exceptions (principally in the Shambles) the butchers' shops in the City are provided with plate-glass windows, or, as an alternative with glass window shutters, which are erected when the weather is such as to make probable contamination of the meat by mud or dust. The butchers which have not provided glass windows contend that the provision of such windows is a disadvantage to the disposal of their goods ; but there is not the slightest doubt that a good glass window considerably improves the appearance of the shop and shews customers that cleanliness is being sought after by the vendor.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—As will be seen from the following return, the use of the Public Slaughterhouses continues to increase :—

	To March 31st.					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Beasts	938	1142	1486	1787	2027	2264
Sheep	4978	4608	5741	7154	9704	10760
Calves	726	649	789	895	911	869
Pigs	2989	3957	3967	3365	3155	4023
	8731	9456	11983	13201	15797	17916
Amounts received for slaughtering	£313	£336	£427	£451	£517	£589

In consequence of the continued increase in the use of the Public Slaughterhouses, it became absolutely necessary to provide additional accommodation. Plans were prepared shewing extensions which would make the slaughterhouses available for all the slaughtering of animals in the City ; but the Markets Committee found that there was no part of the Cattle Market which could be spared for such an extension.

After numerous meetings of the Committee, the Council accepted a tender of £1,280 for carrying out alterations and additions without using any fresh part of the Cattle Market.

This Scheme was the best that could possibly be accomplished with the ground available; but it must be understood that if any further extensions are contemplated, a new site will be required.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—In consequence of complaints about the Private Slaughterhouses, the following Report was submitted to the Health Committee:—

There are one Licensed and 22 Registered Private Slaughterhouses in the City. These are situated as follows:—

11 in the Shambles, 2 in Lowesmoor, 1 in Hood Street, 1 in the Tything, 2 in Sidbury, 1 in Hylton Road, 1 in Ombersley Road, 2 in Droitwich Road, 1 in Friar Street, 1 in St. John's.

There is no disputing the fact that many of the slaughterhouses are in close proximity to dwellings, and the approach to many of the slaughterhouses is unsatisfactory, being either through a narrow passage or in some cases through the butcher's shop. In some cases the lairs or fasting pens are within or connected direct to the slaughterhouse; but as far as I understand the position, your Committee have no power to deal with the situation or construction of the premises; all we can do is to see that the City Bye-Laws (which are those of the Ministry of Health) are carried out, and I have to report that the bye-laws are, generally speaking, carried out in a satisfactory manner.

From time to time complaints are received of the bleating of calves and bellowing of animals, but this is another matter which your Committe has no power to deal with.

All the Private Slaughterhouses are visited at least once a week when slaughtering is in progress, and the meat killed there is inspected as far as possible.

Food.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—The total number of samples submitted to the Analyst was 199. Of these, 118 were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and 81 were Test Samples.

Of the 118 Samples taken under the Act, 113 were certified to be genuine and 5 adulterated; and of the 81 Test Samples, 75 were certified to be genuine and 6 adulterated.

	1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informa
Analysis	80	82	94	80	102	82	118	81
Adulterated	2	—	1	4	8	—	5	6
Adulterated, per cent.	2.5	—	1.06	5.0	7.84	—	4.24	7.4
Amount of Fines & Costs	£5/0/0		Nil.		Nil.		£7/19/0	

Milk.—The number of samples of Milk taken under the Act which were submitted for analysis was 57. The average composition of the whole of these samples was:—

Fat 3.77%

Non-Fatty Solids 8.85%

which compare with 3.51% and 8.78% respectively for the year 1926, and are well above the presumptive standard of the Ministry of Agriculture, viz.: Fat 3.0%, Non-Fatty Solids, 8.5%.

The total number of samples of Milk taken under the Act which were below the standard was 2; 2 Informal samples of Milk were also under the standard.

The following action was taken with regard to the adulterated samples, viz. :—

Milk Under Standard.—With regard to the two Formal Samples of Milk which were under standard :—

No. 1 sample was purchased on round, and on analysis proved to be 16.4% deficient in Non-Fatty Solids and 6.6% deficient in Fat.

The Vendor was summoned and Fined £2 and 2/6 Costs.

No. 2 Sample was purchased at the premises of the Vendor, and, on analysis, proved to be deficient in Fat to the extent of 23.3%.

The Vendor was summoned and Fined £1 and 15/6 Costs.

The two Informal Samples of Milk were purchased from small shopkeepers, and on analysis proved to be deficient in Fat. Samples were then taken under the Act, but both these proved to be up to the Standard.

The Shopkeepers in question were both warned and gave up selling milk.

Milk Containing Colouring Matter, Dirt, Etc.—On a test sample of Milk being taken, it was reported upon as containing a colouring matter foreign to milk. A sample under the Act was purchased on round, and this also was certified by the Analyst to contain an added colouring matter. The Vendor was summoned and Fined £1.

One sample of Milk purchased on round under the Act, proved on analysis, to contain sediment of 16.6 parts per million composed of mineral and vegetable matter and a few hairs. The Vendor in this case was obtaining the milk from the Cattle Market and was not registered. He was warned and gave up selling.

CREAM.—On a Test Sample of Cream being taken, it was Certified to contain Preservative; the sample was not labelled in accordance with the Milk and Cream Regulations denoting that it was "Preserved Cream."

Accordingly, an Official sample was purchased, and the receptable in which the Cream was sold contained no label denoting that it contained Preservative. On analysis, it was certified to contain Boric Acid preservative.

The Vendor in this case was summoned and Fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d. Costs.

The other two adulterations were :—

A sample of Gregory Powder was certified to contain excess of Carbonates.

A sample of Flour was certified to contain a small quantity of "Improver" which gives reactions similar to Peroxides.

No action was deemed necessary with regard to these two cases.

CONDENSED MILK.—12 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the Samples taken conformed to the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and were properly labelled.

by the risk of these disease-carrying rodents, whose haunts invariably include sewers, rubbish dumps, etc. Under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, an occupier is held responsible for making every precaution to rid his premises of rats. It is therefore not only a request but a matter of strict duty that the Public should use every effort to trap and kill any rats which are known to be on their premises.

It is only by this means that the Rat Menace can be kept in reasonable check.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious Diseases, their Prevalence and Control.

SMALLPOX.—No case was notified during the year 1927.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 90 cases notified and 85 were admitted to Newtown Hospital. No death occurred. The type of the disease was mild. There were 7 secondary cases, and 2 return cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fifteen cases only were reported during the year and 14 were admitted to Newtown.

Three children had to undergo the operation of Tracheotomy; two recovered but one, a baby under 2 years old, died.

Four of the patients were adults and eleven were children under 10 years of age.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS.—Only three cases of Typhoid Fever and 1 of Paratyphoid were reported. Three of the patients were admitted to Newtown Hospital and one died a week after admission.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—A baby 18 months old was notified as suffering from this disease and died the same day.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER. } No cases of these diseases were
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. } notified during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1918—There were 218 persons notified as suffering from some form of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 42 died. One hundred andeighteen of the cases and 25 of the deaths occurred during the first three months of the year, when there was an outbreak of Influenza.

The houses of the patients are visited by the Inspectors and a schedule filled in of the condition of the houses and of the surroundings.

The following Table gives the grouping in age periods and the deaths in each group.

	Under 1 yr.	5-1 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-20 yrs.	20-40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60- yrs.	TOTAL.
Case	20	77	23	16	31	29	22	218
Deaths	8	12	—	1	2	9	9	42

INFLUENZA.—A widespread epidemic of this disease occurred during the first quarter of the year, and 14 deaths were

rats to gain egress from the Public sewer, and on making good these defects, the source of infestation was cut off.

During the Official Rat Week, October 31st, to November 5th, the award of 4d. per dead rat was continued ; and, in addition the fact of Rat Week was brought to the notice of the Public by means of advertisements in the local Press and special display of Posters. As a further inducement to create interest, two special money prizes were offered for the first and second largest " bags " of the week. The largest catch proved to be 55 *Rats* and these were caught by means of ferrets and dogs which were employed in rat-infested areas such as pigstys on allotments, etc.

The second largest catch was 34 *Rats*, and these were caught in the Shambles district by means of wire traps. The number of Rats which were brought to the Office during Rat Week was 268—exactly 100 less than the corresponding week of 1926 ; but as will be seen from the foregoing table, the numbers accounted for have totalled 3,799 up to the present date this year, and it seems as if the 1926 total of 4,864 will be reached by the time the year is ended.

It seems, therefore, that notwithstanding all the efforts put forward, the rat infestation of the City, while to a certain extent being held in check, is not being overcome. After all, this can only be expected in an ancient City like Worcester with the River Severn as a constant source of reinfestation in time of flood.

The destructive powers of these rodents is too well known to be enlarged upon in this Report, but the cost to the Country is estimated at several millions of pounds sterling per annum, and the loss to the City in kind must be considerable. In addition to this, there is always the danger to public health

The following table shews the total number of dead rats brought to the Office since our Rat Campaign commenced in the year 1919, viz.:—

YEAR ENDED :—	
December 1919	1,116
,, 1920	2,217
,, 1921	1,347
,, 1922	1,320
,, 1923	1,744
,, 1924	1,684
,, 1925	3,905
,, 1926	4,864
Period ended 7th Nov., 1927 ...	3,799
Total	21,996

When it is estimated that a pair of rats can breed a thousand in one year, and in four years the alarming total of ten million, it is impossible to conceive the ultimate issue; and emphasis must again be laid upon the seriousness of the matter and the necessity for a continuous campaign.

Wire Cage Traps are loaned by this Department throughout the year. Poisons are also supplied, but only in special cases where the trapping method is ineffective, and then only on the distinct understanding that it cannot come within reach of domestic animals. The most effective way of ridding premises of rats, however, is by the use of ferrets and dogs, and the majority of rats brought to the Office are caught in this way. When complaints are received of the presence of rats in a building, an inspection is made to ascertain that the drains are in good order. It has been found on many occasions on testing the drains, that there were defects which allowed

Lamb	2	carcases and organs.
Pigs	13	carcases and organs.
	68	all organs.
Calves	7	carcases and organs.
Frozen Meat	56	lbs.
Meat	864	lbs.
Fish	284	lbs.
Potatoes	672	lbs.
Tomatoes	1,570	lbs.
Milk	1½	gallons.

Various Tins of Fruit, Condensed Milk, etc., 23 lbs.

The total weight of food condemned during the year was: 11 tons, 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners.

RAT CAMPAIGN.—The following is a copy of the Report which was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in November last with regard to our activities in this connection :—

Gentlemen,—

As requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, I beg to submit a Report on our activities with regard to the destruction of Rats in the City.

As mentioned in my Report of 23rd November, 1926, the slogan "Rat Year" has been substituted by your Committee for the usual annual Rat Week, and the "destruction of rats campaign" is carried on ceaselessly throughout the whole year. The award of 4d per rat killed in the City and brought to the Office is still being given, and the number of rats destroyed in this manner shews how necessary it is for the campaign not to be confined to one week in the year.

(b) Determinations of milk fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	3
(2)	Below 35 per cent.	—
		3

The declaratory labels were all properly affixed to the receptacles in each case.

UNSOUND FOOD.—During the year the following food has been destroyed as being diseased or unwholesome, viz. :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cattle	10	carcases and organs.
	42	heads and tongues
	33	all organs.
	46	lungs.
Pigs	6	carcases and organs.
	10	heads and organs.
	24	heads.
	12	all organs.
Calves	6	carcases and organs.
	2	all organs.

OTHER DISEASES.

Cattle	14	carcases and organs.
	10	heads and tongues.
	10	all organs.
	3	lungs.
	83	livers.
Sheep	32	carcases and organs.
	132	livers.
	8	lungs.

of these Producers were selling milk in the City. It is much to be regretted that there seems to be no local demand for a milk produced under the best possible conditions and from tuberculin-tested cows.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :—

	(a) No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	62	–
Cream	9	2

TEST SAMPLE No. 23 was certified by the City Analyst to contain 0.21% of Boric Acid. No label was attached to the receptacle in which the cream was sold.

SAMPLE No. 85, purchased from the same Vendor, was certified by the City Analyst to contain 0.3% of Boric Acid. The Cream was supplied in two separate cartons, neither of which were labelled. The Vendor in this case was summoned and fined £1 and 10/6 Costs on each offence. Total Fine and Costs £3 1s. 0d.

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM :—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservative were correct :—

(1)	Correct statements made	3
(2)	Statements incorrect	–
		3

DRIED MILK.—2 samples of Dried Milk were submitted for analysis and in both cases they were certified to comply with the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, as regards Fat and dilution, and the packages were properly labelled in accordance with the Regulations.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES' ORDER, 1926.—During the year there were 5 applications for registration of Dairy Premises. Out of these, 4 Registrations were granted, and one was refused owing to the premises being unsuitable for the storage of milk.

At the end of 1927, there were on our Registers : 6 Cowkeepers, 66 Dairymen and Retail Purveyors of Milk in the City, and 31 Retail Purveyors residing outside the City who retail milk within the City.

All the six Registered Cowsheds were regularly visited by the District Inspectors, and the Council's Veterinary Inspector, accompanied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, examined every milking cow in the City. Any suspected animal was milked in the presence of these Officers and samples of the milk submitted for Bacteriological examination. It is pleasing to report that no Tubercle Bacilli was found in any of the six samples submitted to the City Analyst.

Improvements are gradually being made to some of the Dairies in the City by reconstructing the floors, providing better light and ventilation, etc. Our policy has been to gradually raise the standard of the old premises in which milk is kept. By so doing, no hardship has been inflicted on the occupiers.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—During the year, the Ministry of Health forwarded the names of two Producers who were licensed to sell Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested Milk; but on investigation it was found that neither

registered. It most probably was the indirect cause of the large number of deaths assigned to pneumonia during the same period.

ANTHRAX.—From time to time a case of this disease is reported. Two cases were reported from tanneries during the year. In one case the man had been handling sheep skins from Spain, in the other goat skins from Persia. In both cases the disease was promptly diagnosed and treated and recovery took place.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 85 primary notifications received during the year. Two of these were withdrawn, One man, with advanced disease, came to live here from a neighbouring town.

Of these 84 cases, 64 were pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Of the 64 pulmonary cases, 11 died before the end of the year; 6 died within 4 weeks of notification, and 2 others within 6 months of coming under treatment.

The ages of the persons when notified and the deaths occurring in each age groups are set out in the Table on page 00.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The 20 cases occurred in the following parts of the body:—

Glands	3
Meninges of Brain	3
Spine	4
Joints	4
Bones	1
Abdomen	4
Skin	1

Summary of Notifications for the year 1927.

Age periods:	No. of Notifications on Form "A." — Primary Notifications. 0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total.	Total Notifications on Form "A."	No. of Notifications on Form "B." — Primary Notifications. Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.	Total Notifications on Form "B."	No. of Notifications on Form "C." Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary.																				
Males			2	1	2	1	4	7	6	5	1	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Females			1	3	7	8	5	6	2	1	1	34	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Non-Pulmonary.																				
Males	...	6	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Females	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								

NOTE.—The deaths occurred during the year 1926.

Supplemental Return.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the Year 1927, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods:	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Females...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It is satisfactory that the cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis have been decreasing gradually during the last 10 years and that the number notified in 1927 was the smallest number recorded in any one year.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Three Clinics are held weekly. On the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, and on Friday evenings for those persons who are at work during the day.

There were 322 persons seen at these Clinics, 71 of these being under 15 years of age. Of this number 66 were "contacts," *i.e.*, persons who were living in a family one member of which was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Forty-three of the contacts were under the age of 15 years. The total number of attendances during the year was 669.

The Council gave food, milk and eggs to patients after discharge from an Institution, to enable them to maintain their strength until they could resume work. The sum expended was £42 0s. 0d.

Mr. Matley Moore gave Dental treatment to 29 patients A general anaesthesia was necessary in 3 instances. The removal of decayed teeth before Institutional treatment is begun is necessary if full benefit is to be obtained from that treatment. Other notified cases obtained dental treatment through a Friendly Society.

The Tuberculosis Nurse gives her whole time to the work and attends all the Clinics and visits the patients in their homes, encouraging them and advising them how best to prevent the spread of the disease to the other members of the household.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1925, SECTION 62.—No action was taken under this Section during the year.

The following Tables have been compiled at the request of the Ministry of Health. The first Table shows the work of the Dispensary; the second the number of patients treated in Institutions during the year; the third table gives the immediate result of treatment of patients in Institutions, classified according to the extent of the disease discovered on admission.

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	15	23	1	2	1	2	—	1	16	25	1	3
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	3	3
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	5
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	10
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	52	60	47
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	88	84	10	7	8	16	15	20	96	100	25	27
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	14	13

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1927	431
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	4
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	42
4. Died during the year	31
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months.	9
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	669
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	52
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
(*a*) "Light" treatment	–
(*b*) Other special forms of treatment	–
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	29
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(*a*) At Homes of Applicants	3
(*b*) Otherwise	13

11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes –

12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes 3,411

13. Number of

(*a*) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined... ... 254

(*b*) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 22

14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December... 157

15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 75

16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—

(*a*) Form G.P. 17 27

(*b*) Form G.P. 36 14

TABLE II.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1927.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones & Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	—	4	13	—	—	17
Adult Females	—	4	12	—	—	16
Children under 15	—	—	—	9	—	9
Total	—	8	25	9	—	42

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1927.

			In Institutions on Jan 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	15	33	27	12	9
		F.	13	31	28	4	12
	Chil.	M.	3	5	6	—	2
		F.	6	11	8	—	9
Number of Observation Cases	Adts.	M.	—	2	2	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	2	2	—	—
	Total		37	84	73	16	32

TABLE III.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1927.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution: Under 3 months M.	Under 3 months F.	Under 3 months Ch.	3–6 months M.	3–6 months F.	3–6 months Ch.	6–12 months M.	6–12 months F.	6–12 months Ch.	More than 12 months M.	More than 12 months F.	More than 12 months Ch.	Total
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.														
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
	Improved	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	No material improve't	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Died in Institution ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Class T.B. + Group 1	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Improved	1	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	8
	No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Class T.B. + Group 2	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Improved	1	2	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	12
	No material improve't	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Class T.B. + Group 3	Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Improved	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	5
	No material improve't	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
	Died in Institution ...	1	3	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.														
Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Improved	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	5
	No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Improved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	No material improve't	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 week M.	Under 1 week F.	Under 1 week Ch.	1–2 weeks M.	1–2 weeks F.	1–2 weeks Ch.	2–4 weeks M.	2–4 weeks F.	2–4 weeks Ch.	More than 4 weeks M.	More than 4 weeks F.	More than 4 weeks Ch.	
	Tuberculous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Non-tuberculous ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	4
	Doubtful	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of " patient " does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

KNIGHTWICK SANATORIUM.—The City Council retains 8 beds at this Institution, 4 for men and 4 for women.

On January 1st, 1927, there were in residence 7 patients, 3 men and 4 women. During the year 20 patients were admitted and 20 discharged.

The patients all benefitted greatly by their stay, with one exception.

NEWTOWN HOSPITAL.—The admissions and discharges during the year are as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In residence on Jan. 1st, 1927	12	9	9
Admitted during the year	26	26	12
	38	35	21
Discharged during the year	21	22	
	32	26	11
Died during the year ...	11	4	
In residence Dec. 31st, 1927	6	9	10

There are 25 patients with Surgical Tuberculosis among the number above recorded, 4 men, 3 women and 18 children. These patients were under the care of Mr. Norman Duggan.

The room built by the side of the Children's Ward at Newtown Hospital was ready for use in November, 1927.

The plaster splints are all made in this room and the patients are treated there with the artificial sunlight lamp.

The Solarium in front of the Children's Ward has also been constructed and is of great benefit to the patients. This treatment of the children in the open air with the scantiest of clothing and bed covering is a great object lesson to the parents and to all who see them. The skin of their bodies is a rich brown, the muscles are firm although in many cases they cannot be exercised, and the child's general health is excellent.

Six patients had an Artificial Pneumothorax induced. The illness was in all cases of a chronic character. In 3 patients repeated haemoptysis was the reason for the operation and this dangerous symptom was checked in each case, and the general condition of the patient improved. The other 3 patients obtained great relief from cough and from the toxic condition in which they were at the time of the operation.

The Hanovia Alpine lamp has been used regularly in the treatment of the cases of Surgical Tuberculosis. In two patients having abdominal Tuberculosis with enlarged abdomen this treatment seemed to do much good, and the condition of the abdomen greatly improved.

In connection with the Tuberculosis work, a Nurse fully trained and especially qualified in Orthopaedic work and remedial exercises has been obtained, and began work on October 1st, 1927. The County Council of Worcestershire take six elevenths of her time, the City of Worcester take three elevenths, and two elevenths are given to the Orthopaedic Out-patient Clinic at the General Infirmary. Most of her time is given to visits to the homes of the patients with Surgical Tuberculosis to see that the appliances provided for them in Hospital are in good order and properly worn.

This Nurse also visits patients having Orthopaedic treatment from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and from the Schools.

During the six months to the end of March, 1928, this Scheme of care for the Cripples in their homes has been a great success.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations 1916.

Clinics are held at the General Infirmary on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the afternoons. Persons needing treatment at other times are seen by the House Surgeons or the Orderly.

Beds are available in the Infirmary for patients admitted by the medical Officer of the Clinics (Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S.)

The following information of the work done during 1927 has been sent to the Ministry of Health by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Persons under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1927 ...	20	33	45	6	3	2	68	41
New Patients during 1927	25	20	56	12	35	27	116	59
	45	53	101	18	38	29	184	100
Persons who ceased to attend before completion of treatment ...	21	22	17	6	...	...	38	28
Transferred to other Centres	2	3	6	1	...	...	8	4
Persons discharged ...	3	3	24	6	...	...	27	9
Under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1928	19	27	58	6	3	3	80	36
Out-patient attendances—								
At Medical Clinics ...	490	147	460	339	92	77	1042	863
For intermediate treatment ...	75	...	103	...	...	...	751	103
Aggregate number of In-patient days ...	180	8	218	214	21	35	419	257

Of the 45 new patients diagnosed as suffering from Syphilis 26 were resident in Worcester; of the 68 new patients suffering from Gonorrhœa 37 lived in the City.

The cost of the work during the year was £461, £239 for In-patients and £231 for the Outpatient Clinic. The Ministry of Health pay 75 per cent. of the cost.

The pathological and bacteriological examinations are made at the Laboratory of the City of Birmingham. There were 209 specimens sent and reported on during the year: 29 were sent by private doctors and 180 from the Treatment Centre.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

By Dr. Marion B. Andrews.

Staff, Scheme of Work and Premises.—There has been no change during the year.

Home Visiting, Medical and Weighing Clinics.—There is nothing to add to what has been said in former reports. Details as to numbers are given in the Tables following this Report.

Dental Clinic.—Mr. Matley Moore reports that he has treated 53 women and 16 children, the total visits made being 175. For the women 417 teeth were extracted and for the children 40, while 27 were treated in other ways. Eight women were supplied with dentures during the year, against four in the previous year.

Classes for Mothers.—The attendance at these is steadily increasing, 109 women who made 706 attendances being

enrolled, against 95 with 523 attendances in 1926. At these classes simple talks on the prevention and nursing of childish ailments are given, and also on the mothers' own health, and on simple cookery, and the mothers are shown how to knit and make garments for babies and children. An examination is held at the end of each course and small prizes are given for the best papers, but the best proof of the value of this attempt at education in the case of children, is that the Health Visitors frequently find the mothers endeavouring to carry out the instructions they have received when illness has overtaken them or their little ones.

DINNERS.—Our best thanks are again due to Mrs. Duncan, who so kindly takes charge of this department. There were 4,864 dinners supplied to expectant and nursing mothers at a cost of £146 17s. 6d., or a little over 7d. a meal of meat potatoes and a vegetable, with either a suet or milk pudding.

HOME HELPS.—These were supplied to 63 women at a cost of £31 15s. 0d.

MIDWIFERY FEES.—The following is a statement of the claims dealt with under the Midwives' Act, 1918 :—

	Doctor.	Midwife.	Total.
Number of Claims ...	74	19	93
Amount of Claims ...	£107 /12 /0	£17 /7 /6	£124 /19 /6
Excused all payment ...	32	12	44
Left City before payment could be claimed ...	4	—	4
Paid eventually direct to Doctor	7	—	7
Midwives' claims disallowed	—	4	4
To repay in full	8	—	8
Amount to be recovered in full payments	£9 /19 /6	—	£9 /19 /6
To repay in part	17	—	17
Amount to be recovered in part payments	£14/4/0	—	£14/4/0

Six doctors' and three midwives' claims were received too late for investigation before the end of the year.

A total sum of £24 3s. 6d. was therefore to be recovered from 25 persons and of this

	£	s.	d.
6 had completed payments to the amount of ...	5	12	6
6 had made part payments to the amount of ...	1	17	0
10 had been handed over to the City Treasurer still owing	11	0	0
1 payment was remitted by the Committee ...		4	6
8 still owe sums amounting to	5	9	6
	£24	3	6

This shows a considerable improvement on the 22 claims owing a sum of £21 18s. 0d. which were left outstanding at the end of 1926. Of these

4 completed payments this year, amounting to £5 12s. 0d.
13 were handed over to the City Treasurer owing £11 13s. 6d.
5 are still paying small sums at intervals.

Of the 9 claims left outstanding at the end of 1925

4 have completed payments amounting to £5 0s. 6d.
3 were handed over to the City Treasurer owing £4 14s. 0d.
1 had further payment remitted by the Committee.
1 is still paying small sums at intervals.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS.—Of the 803 live births and 31 still births notified

Midwives notified	646 live and 23	still births.
Doctors ,,	11 ,,	,,

Maternity Nurses notified	38	live and	1	still	births.
Parents	6	,,	0	,,	,,
Master of Workhouse	,, 23	,,	,, 1	,,	,,
Infirmary	7	,,	4	,,	,,
Maternity Hospital	72	,,	1	,,	,,

INFANT DEATHS.—As 46 deaths under one year were registered, the infant mortality rate on the 803 notified births rises again this year to 60 per 1000.

Of these 18 did not survive the first week of life, whereas in the previous year only 10 deaths occurred in the first fortnight.

Of the total deaths 13 were ascribed to prematurity of birth, and 14 primarily to some respiratory affection. But when one considers the conditions under which these infants have to struggle for life the wonder is, not that so many die, but that so many survive. The following are examples of the reports brought in by the Health Visitors, who investigate all infant deaths :—

(1) I.F. died of lobar pneumonia aged 5 days. Father, mother and infant, living in bed-sitting room. Father and mother both delicate.

(2) W.H. suffocated in bed. Six persons living in 2 rooms.

(3) E.H. died aged 2 days of "prematurity." Six persons in 3 rooms, ventilation and surroundings bad, father and mother both delicate.

(4) C.H. died at 6 weeks of broncho-pneumonia. Ten persons living in three rooms.

(5) J.N. died aged 2 days of pneumonia. Four persons living in two rooms, described as damp and with no through ventilation.

Education and supervision have reduced our infant mortality by a half in the last twenty years. These measures have been greatly assisted, in my opinion, by the provision for bottle fed infants of some form of dried milk, which has a chance at least of reaching the infant in a fairly clean condition. But any further permanent reduction is improbable until the housing problem has been solved. Dark, damp, ill-ventilated, inconvenient and insanitary houses, even if not actually overcrowded, are I believe the most important factors to-day in weighting the balance against the infant's chance of life in what Tennyson so aptly called " the warrens of the poor."

In conclusion I have to thank Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Glenny and Miss Jacomb for their invaluable help, given with such dependable regularity week by week all the year round ; Inspector Baxter, N.S.P.C.C., for much help with difficult cases ; many anonymous friends for gifts of clothing and hospital letters ; and the Infant Health Society also for letters, for help with dental and surgical cases, and above all for the supply of milk and other necessaries to children suffering from pneumonia.

TABLE I.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Visits paid to Homes by the Health Visitors.

A.	First.	Return.	Total.
To Infants under one year ...	647	4,719	5,366
To Children one to five years	—	—	6,186
To Expectant Mothers ...	241	266	507
To Mothers after confinement	—	—	34
Total ...	888	4,985	12,093

B.	Total Visits.
To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27
,, ,, ,, Puerperal Fever	11
,, ,, ,, Measles & German Measles	35
,, ,, ,, Whooping Cough	90
,, ,, ,, Epidemic Diarrhoea	23
,, ,, ,, Poliomyelitis	
Total	179

C.

In connection with—	
Infant Deaths	28
Still Births	35
Midwifery Fees	96
Dental Cases	26
Other Cases	1,935
Total	2,120

D.

Total Visits paid on District :—

Group A.	Return Visits	12,093
,, B.		179
,, C.	Total	2,120
	Total ...	14,392

TABLE II.

Clinics held by the M. & C. W. Medical Officer.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	18	20	19	19	76
2. Attendances.					
Infants under 1 year :					
First Visits ...	65	82	82	77	306
Return Visits ...	104	115	118	124	461
Total ...	169	197	200	201	767
Children 1 to 5 years :					
First Visits ...	10	7	7	3	27
Return Visits ...	73	94	86	117	370
Total ...	83	101	93	120	397
Ante-Natal Women :					
First Visits ...	36	19	40	33	128
Return Visits ...	11	15	16	8	50
Total ...	47	34	56	41	178
Post-Natal Women :					
First Visits ...	1	1	2	1	5
Return Visits ...	55	50	64	63	232
Total ...	56	51	66	64	237
Special Women :					
First Visits ...	14	12	11	12	49
Return Visits ...	26	16	24	27	93
Total ...	40	28	35	39	142
Total Attendances					
Children	252	298	293	321	1,164
Women	143	113	157	132	545
Total ...	395	411	450	453	1,709

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
3. Number who made more than one visit :					
Infants under 1 year ...	44	51	54	57	206
Children 1 to 5 years ...	19	16	16	22	73
Ante-Natal Women ...	8	13	15	4	40
Post-Natal Women ...	20	23	30	21	114
4. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children	14.0	14.9	15.4	16.9	15.3
Women	8.0	5.6	8.2	7.0	7.2
Total ...	22.0	20.5	23.6	23.9	22.5

TABLE III.

Maternity and Child Welfare Weighing Centres.

	South.	North.	West.	Central.	Total.
1. Number of Meetings ...	48	47	48	48	191
2. Total Visits :					
Infants under 1 year ...	355	716	612	999	2,682
Children 1-5 years ...	41	103	78	151	373
Total Children ...	396	819	690	1,150	3,055
Expectant Mothers ...	—	48	9	54	111
Other Women ...	104	128	195	217	644
Total Women ...	104	176	204	271	755
3. Average Attendance per Session :					
Children	8.2	17.4	14.3	24.0	16.0
Women	2.1	3.4	4.2	5.6	3.8
Total	10.3	20.8	18.5	29.6	19.8
4. First Visits :					
Children	54	86	55	148	343
Expectant Mothers ...	—	22	4	16	42
Total	54	108	59	164	385

5. Classes for Mothers :—	
Number of Meetings	29
Number of Women Enrolled	109
Total Attendances...	706

Incidence of certain Diseases occurring among Women and Children.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No case was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 13 cases notified, with 2 deaths.

In seven cases a medical man was in charge of the patient from the beginning.

Five patients were admitted to the General Infirmary at the request of the medical man in attendance. In only one case was a consultation with another doctor asked for. One death was due to an attack of pneumonia occurring on the fourth day after the confinement.

The other death was of a woman confined by a medical man in a Nursing Home, the death occurring 24 days subsequent to the confinement.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Only five cases were notified during the year; none after the end of June. The eyes of the children affected suffered no damage. One baby was treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital for 6 weeks.

MEASLES—WHOOPNG COUGH.—A few cases only occurred during the year. One death from each of these diseases was registered.

THE MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES ACT 1926.—This Act came into force on January 1st, 1927. It amended the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918. As regards the Midwives Act, it protects the certified Midwife and the patient from the unqualified woman who may act as a Midwife. In the case

where an unqualified woman with a doctor attends a patient, the doctor must give "personal supervision" to the case if the woman acting as nurse is to avoid liability under Sect. I (2) of the Act of 1902.

Part II. of the Act orders that a Maternity Home as defined in Section 12 must be registered. There are two Institutions in the City that are Maternity Homes. These have been inspected by your Medical Officer and have been registered.

The Central Midwives' Board issued new Rules to come into force on January 1st, 1927. A copy of the Rules was sent to all Midwives and a Circular Letter pointing out the alterations in the Rules and the additions made. Books of Forms for keeping the Ante Natal Records were sent to all the Midwives. In many cases the Midwife has been unable to complete the records.

Registration of Stillbirths.—The Births and Deaths Registration, 1926, came into force on July 1st, 1927. A Circular letter from the Ministry of Health called the attention of Local Supervising Authorities to certain Sections of the Act, and requested that the Midwives should be informed of their duties under the Act. A letter was sent to all the Midwives, also a Copy of the Circular 802 of the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths informs me that 10 stillbirths were registered between July 1 and December 31st, 4 males and 6 females.

Midwives.—There were 13 Midwives who notified during the year their intention to practice. All of them are trained in Hospital, but not all have the C.M.B. certificate. There are 6 Midwives on the staff of the Nursing Institute and seven in private practise.

The City and County Nursing Institution in the Tything has a Staff of Midwives and District Nurses who visit the homes of the sick and carry out the instructions of the medical man in attendance on the patient. These Nurses paid 1321 visits to children and 266 to Tuberculous persons confined to bed.

In the Maternity Home attached to this Institution 41 confinements of women resident in the City took place during 1927.

Sanitary Administration.

Staff.—No change in the Staff of the Department has occurred during 1927.

The Medical Officer does the work of a Medical Officer of Health, acts as Tuberculosis Officer and has charge of and attends the patients at the City Hospitals. He also performs the medical work for the Committee dealing with Mental Deficiency.

The School Medical Officer, Dr. Marion B. Andrews, takes the clinical work of the Maternity and Child Department, and directs the work of the four Health Visitors.

There is also a whole-time Nurse for the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations are made at the Laboratory at the County Council Offices in Foregate Street.

In 1927 medical men sent 155 swabs from the throats or noses of persons who were suspected of having Diphtheria :— and 166 swabs were sent from patients in the City Hospital.

Sputum specimens for examination for the Tubercle Bacillus numbering 146 were sent by Medical practitioners. and 108 from patients treated at Newtown Hospital or at the Dispensary.

The total cost of these examinations was £58 9s. 0d.

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1927 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births. Nett. Uncorrected Number.	Births. Nett. Number	Births. Nett. Rate.	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Number	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Rate.	Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 Year of Age. Number	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 Year of Age. Rate per 1000 nett births	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. At all Ages. Number	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. At all Ages. Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	49,000	771	773	15·7	692	14·1	69	54	50	64	677	13·8
1918	49,000	792	800	16·3	783	16·0	64	66	48	60	785	16·0
1919	49,000	817	815	16·6	670	13·6	62	38	50	61	646	13·1
1920	49,248	1141	1142	23·2	679	13·8	57	19	77	67	641	13·01
1921	49,160	989	993	20·1	643	13·1	65	26	60	60·4	664	12·3
1922	49,240	970	975	19·8	715	14·5	70	20	65	67	665	13·5
1923	49,860	934	931	18·5	593	11·9	68	23	53	57	548	10·9
1924	50,220	889	865	17·2	698	13·89	70	40	44	50·8	668	13·28
1925	50,230	916	865	17·2	700	13·9	85	30	55	63·6	645	12·8
1926	50,660	874	855	16·8	665	13·1	71	31	46	53·8	625	12·3
1927	**50,890**	**802**	**761**	**14·9**	**716**	**13·06**	**92**	**31**	**46**	**60**	**655**	**12·8**

TABLE II.

Infant Mortality 1927. Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	11
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Enteritis (including Colitis)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	5
Premature Birth	9	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	12
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Inanition	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
	14	...	...	1	15	13	6	6	6	46

Nett Births registered in the year	legitimate	724.	Nett Deaths in the year	legitimate infants	44.
	illegitimate	37.		illegitimate infants	2.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES
DURING THE YEAR 1927.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District are included.

No.	Diseases.	Ages. 0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and over.	All Ages.
1	Small-pox.														
	(*a*) Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Whooping Cough	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	2	1	...	18
11	Epidemic Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Allied Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	Pyæmia Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Infective Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
17	Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
18	Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cellulitis, Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cowpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Syphilis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
23	Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Phagedæna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	*Other Allied Diseases*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	Malarial Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
28	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	Tuberculosis of Brain	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
31	Tuberculosis of Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	1	4	4	8	5	10	5	...	...	...	37
33	Tuberculosis of Abdomen	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
34	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	General Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
36	*Other Infective Diseases*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Hydatid Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	*Diseases due to Altered Food*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Acute Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	*Chronic Industrial Poisonings*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	*Other Chronic Poisonings*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Cancer	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	18	28	12	2	73
49	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7
50	Purpura, Hæmorrhagica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Hæmophilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	6
53	Lymphadenoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Premature Birth	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
55	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Debility at Birth	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
57	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	*Congenital Defects*	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
59	Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
61	Dentition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Old Age, Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	18	51
64	Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
65	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
67	Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	20	13	1	50
68	Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	7
69	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
70	General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
71	Other forms of Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Cerebral Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
75	Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Locomotor Ataxy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spinal Cord Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other forms, Brain Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
78	Otitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
79	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Myocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	14	15	3	41	
82	Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	10	12	10	1	43	
83	Hypertrophy of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
85	Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	7	1	12	...
88	Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	5	1	14	...
90	*Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
91	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	*Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Acute Bronchitis	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	...	14	
95	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	14	8	5	34	
96	Lobar Pneumonia	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	5	...	19	
97	Lobular Pneumonia	7	13	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	...	32	
98	Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	10	
99	Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
100	Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
101	*Other Diseases, Respiratory System*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
102	*Diseases of Mouth and Annexa*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
103	Diseases of Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	Diseases of Œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	6	
106	Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107	Enteritis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
108	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
109	Obstruction of Intestine	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	12	
110	Other Diseases of Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
111	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	
112	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
113	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
114	*Other Diseases, Digestive System*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
115	*Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
116	Acute Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
117	Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	15	
118	Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	5	
120	*Other Diseases, Urinary System*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
121	Diseases of Testis and Penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	Diseases of Ovaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123	Diseases of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
124	Diseases of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
125	Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126	Puerperal Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
127	Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
128	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
129	Puerperal Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	*Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth*	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	
131	*Diseases, Osseous System*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
132	Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
133	Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
134	*Other Diseases, Integumentary System*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	*Accidents and Negligence.*														
135	In Vehicular Traffic	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	8	
136	On Railways	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
137	In Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
138	By Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
139	By Weapons and Implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	Burns and Scalds	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6	
141	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
142	Surgical Narcosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
143	Effects of Electric Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
144	Drowning	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
145	Overlaid in Bed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
146	Falls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	10	
147	Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	Suicides.														
148	By Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
149	By Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
150	By Hanging and Strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
151	By Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
152	By Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
153	By Cut or Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
154	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
155	Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
156	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	Ill defined and unspecified causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Found Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	TOTALS	46	29	9	4	16	8	30	32	61	102	147	133	38	655